

A Trip Into The Rocky Mountains.

NO. TWO.

As a Missourian would say: "I was proud to reach Kansas City." The rocky cars in our relief train, overcrowded with passengers taken from the wreck, were drawn by an engine which seemed in an angry mood, because it was compelled to make an extra trip. All felt safer as we dashed in a long curve along the southern bank of the Missouri river, around the precipitous bluffs on which the city stands, and into the depot on a small plain near the line of the State of Kansas. Three miles up the river, Wyandotte is in sight, nestling on the eastern slope of a table land which approaches almost to the waters edge. In the place where our road terminates, are some fine residences, the roofs of business blocks, and church steeples perched on the river-made promontories whose tops are two hundred feet above the depot. I accepted at once the assistance of an inhabitant of Kansas City. "We can discount Rome in the number and height of our hills," I can recommend the situation as an excellent one in which a traveler can fortify himself against dizzy headiness, before he climbs the abrupt sides and walks along the sharp edges on the tops of mountains and meses far to the westwards. Still, it is a city of great activity and enterprise, and commands the extensive trade in the States and Territories of the South and West. With these it holds connection by the many railways which center here. Though in Missouri, its spirit and thrift are essentially Northern, modified by the free and energetic life of the western prairies.

Lawrence is a New England village of a large size planted in Kansas. The names of its streets and families remind you of the homes of your grand-parents in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. You are constantly meeting here, as you in will other places in the State what seems to you to be familiar faces. You involuntarily stop on the side-walk to speak with people who you are inclined to treat as old acquaintances; and it is with regret that you check yourself, as you discover that they are total strangers. This place was the headquarters of the free-soil inhabitants whose heroic leaders rescued Kansas from the dominion of slavery. Many points about the city are shown where noble men perished in the border ruffian warfare even prior to the Rebellion. On the high bluff near the base of which the town is built, existed the fort to which the settlers would flee when the Missouri raiders visited this section. It is a practice for some of the "old timers" to meet here and recount the hardships and murders of the early days of Kansas. A recent settler who has listened to these recitals said to me, "I never realized until coming to Kansas how terrible was the struggle between the factions, and that here was the real beginning of the general bloody strife which afterwards followed between the North and the South." On the site of the old fort stands the State University, a magnificent structure, from the top of which the country for forty miles in some directions can be seen. An astronomical observatory takes the place of the powder magazine. Metaphorically speaking, on this rocky summit the spear has truly been beaten into the pruning hook. The institution is grandly prosperous, giving the brightest foreground to the best traditions of the past.

Leocompton is farther up the Kansas river. It was the capital of the Territory under the pro-slavery rule. It stands on a fine elevation of ground, and is surrounded by a region of excellent soil. Only a few straggling and dilapidated buildings, with the old stone State House, occupy the spot. In the language of those hot times, it is surely "a relic of barbarism." An attempt is in successful operation to start an academic school within the walls where the deaths of prominent citizens and the burning of their homes were planned. The survival of the fittest is the teacher of children, not the cruel jayhawker.

We found Topeka, the capital of the State, situated on a somewhat high and rolling prairie, and mainly on the south side of the Kansas river. It has broad streets, which will soon be ornamented with trees, set in double rows on the sidewalks; comfortable looking residences, built not in the more recent styles; substantial business blocks, on a few of the main streets; another wing of what promises to be a stately and commodious capitol for the State. The city has a stirring, enterprising and pushing appearance. Two colleges with splendid buildings are here at work, under the auspices of the Episcopal and Congregational churches. In marked contrast with Kansas City, the public schoolhouses are attractive, being provided with the best facilities for the comfort of the pupils, and their instruction. Not far to the southwest of the city are large coal fields, through which run the tracks of the railroad. The surface of the country about is a undulating prairie. At this point have settled a large number of the negro refugees from the Southern States. They are most kindly treated by the people, and are earning a fair support. They live mainly in quarters by themselves, and have their chapels and school buildings in the midst of their cheaply made huts.

The principal offices of the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway are located here. Their line of roads, the longest single one in this country, runs up to the main range of the Rocky Mountains, and then along the eastern slopes, crossing here and there spurs in the range passing through New Mexico, and finally penetrating the dominion of Old Mexico. On the whole, it is the most solidly constructed and easy-riding road in all the West. Miles of it is already ballasted with broken stones. Its comparatively gentle grades up mountain sides, through tortuous canons, and along river banks, are marvels of engineering skill. The citizens of Rock county, Wisconsin, have a special interest in the corporation which built and manages this railway. Its president is Wm. B. Strong, formerly a resident of Beloit, who began, less than thirty years ago, his connection with the business which he so greatly honors by taking charge of the small depot at Milton. The chief engineer is Albert A. Robinson, whose hospitalities I enjoyed for two days at Topeka. His home in boyhood was in the town of Fulton, where his mother, Mrs. Alta Childs, now lives. Old students of Milton College remember him as a most manly looking, keen-eyed, bright-faced, and studious youth, and at the head of his class in mathematics. The work which he has since performed in determining the routes and in constructing the roads on the three main lines in the Rocky Mountain region, would in England, be rewarded with a peerage. More anon will be given in description of these lines. Suffice to say here, that he is one of the most industrious, competent, and trusted railroad engineers in this country. In scores of places on the three different roads I

heard the employees in various positions speak of him in terms of the highest admiration. His services were lately solicited by a road in Mexico, with the offer of a large bonus, and a yearly salary of \$25,000; but he declined, and remains where he has won his honors. We found in this city another Rock county young man, George R. Peck, Esq., who is employed as an attorney of the Santa Fe railroad. The people of Milton and Janesville recall the kindest recollections of him. Throughout Kansas he is widely known and universally respected. In many places I heard the remark, "He is a rising man in the State."

The lands this side of Pawnee Rock, on the Arkansas river, extending to the eastern side of the State, show that they are under the control of the climate of the Missouri valley. It is different beyond. There the cool, dry winds of the mountains seem to have sway. Up to this point, vegetation grows quite rank, and the fields of grain give promise of an abundant harvest. The extreme limit of the rain line I was told, is moving slowly westward. The settlements are quite thickly scattered along the road. Even here, and farther east in Kansas, are built the finest school houses in the villages and country districts I have ever seen in any State. Those of the latter greatly surpass the rural school buildings of Wisconsin.

As you travel from county to county, you are surprised that no more attention is paid to the planting of trees along the roadsides, and in the fields where the forests can easily be grown. The value of these in the future cannot be estimated, in adding a picturesque appearance to the country, in affording shade to the herds of cattle and flocks of sheep in the hot days of summer, and in aiding in breaking up the fierce blasts of wind in the winter season.

NEWS FROM THE WIRES

The Observance of Decoration Day in Delavan.

The First Regiment of Wisconsin National Guards Assemble.

And Appear in Dress Parade and Review in the Evening.

The Negotiations for the Surrender of Frank James.

The Operations in the Gold Mines at Chilton, Wisconsin.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

DECORATION AT DELAVAN.

DELAVAN, May 30.—The morning dawned fair, and at an early hour people from the surrounding country came in crowds. The Delavan Guards and citizens met at the park at 10 o'clock a. m., and after firing a salute, and listening to music by the Cornet band proceeded to the depot at 10:45 o'clock. A special train arrived at that time, bringing troops and bands from Whitewater and Janesville. The troops formed in regular order, as follows:

General L. C. Abbott and staff.
Delavan Cornet Band.
Delavan Guards.
Colonel W. B. Britton and staff.
Bower City Cornet Band.
Beloit Guards.
Custer Rifles, of Whitewater.
Janesville Cadet Corps.

The line of march was then taken to the park. A large dining tent at the park protected the bountifully spread tables from the little shower, which fell about noon, and was the place of general rendezvous until the visitors were refreshed.

At 1:30 o'clock, music by Bower City band, prayer by Rev. J. Collie, of Delavan and decoration hymn, constituted the opening services. At 2 o'clock the address was delivered by Major S. S. Rockwood, of Elkhorn.

At the close of the exercises in the park the procession was formed in the following order:

FIRST DIVISION.
Chief Marshal.
Bower City Band.
First Regiment W. N. G., Col. W. B. Britton.
Decoration Committee.
President of the Day, Chairman and Speaker in Carriages.

SECOND DIVISION.
Public School.
Citizens on foot.
Volunteer Cavalry.
Citizens in Carriages.
Assistant Marshals.
Delavan Cornet Band.
Janesville Cadet Corps.
Fire Department.
Deaf and Dumb Institution.

The parade was grand indeed, the bright sparkling uniforms of officers and soldiers presenting a gorgeous appearance. The cemetery reached, the decorative committee disposed of the massive contribution of floral offerings and once more were the green mounds in Spring Grove cemetery, where sleep so many patriotic hearts, made fragrant and beautiful. At the close of these exercises, a grand review and dress parade of the Wisconsin regiment took place. A most creditable appearance was made, and the State has reason to feel proud of so fine a body of military men. No finer demonstration was ever witnessed in Delavan.

To prevent night sweats, to ease the cough and arrest emaciation and decline, no other form of malt or medicine can possibly equal MALT BITTERS. This original Nutrient and Tonic is rich in nourishment and strength. It tides the patient over the most critical stages of the disease, digests and assimilates food, enriches and purifies the blood. It builds life the system by stimulating into new up the entire process of digestion.

Druggists' Testimony.

H. F. McCarthy, druggist, Ottawa, Ont., states that he was afflicted with chronic bronchitis for some years, and was completely cured by the use of THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL.

For sale by A. J. Roberts and Sherer & Co.

WISCONSIN GOLD.

CHILTON, May 30.—Operations at the Maxwell gold mine in Stockbridge continue, and it is now generally conceded that the discovery is a rich one. From Mr. N. K. Maxwell, who was in the city yesterday, we learn that operations will shortly begin in earnest. In addition to the machinery already secured, a new diamond drill and an engine are daily expected to arrive from the east, which will be set at work just as soon as possible. The entire cost of the machinery purchased and ordered is \$4,000, and as soon as is compatible with his interests Mr. Maxwell will add a stamp mill and other machinery to cost \$5,000. Some twenty different assays of the rock have already been made, and more are yet to be heard from. Mr. Maxwell stated that the result of the lowest assay was a production of \$18.80 in gold to a ton of ore, but refused to give the highest figures. He said, however, that the assaying of one quantity of ore yielded \$148 to the ton, but that this was not the highest. Iron has also been discovered in considerable quantities, and every indication points to the development of vast mineral resources to this country. Other mines are expected to be opened just as soon as the Maxwell mine is in full blast, which will not be long.

FRANK JAMES.

St. Louis, Mo., May 30.—The statements published yesterday about the proposed or probable surrender of Frank James, the noted train robber, and the receiving of immunity for his crimes from Governor Crittenden, have caused a good deal of comment here and elsewhere, and several contradictions and denials have been made, but notwithstanding these and the noncommittal attitude assumed by Governor Crittenden, there are several circumstances in the case which lead almost directly to the conclusion that negotiations really are in progress having that end in view. The fact that Frank's wife has returned to her father's home with the avowed intention of staying there; that his sister, Mrs. Allen Palmer, has arrived from Texas, and that Mrs. Samuels, the outlaw's mother, has visited Mrs. James, and is probably now in Jefferson City, indicate that some unusual if not extraordinary movement or even is looked for by the family. Further, Mr. R. J. Haine, of Kansas City, the attorney of Mrs. Jesse James, who has been here several days, and is well acquainted with most of the affairs of the James family, asserts that the statements made yesterday are correct.

Frank has not yet surrendered, however, nor does Haine claim to know that he will give himself up, but there seems to be no doubt that efforts are being made by his friends to induce him to do so. Interesting developments are likely to be made within a few days.

KANSAS CITY, May 30.—Mrs. Zella Samuels, mother of Frank James, acknowledged to-day that she and Frank's wife, who has recently come home, are going to the capital next week to intercede for Frank's pardon. She is confident of success.

Another Story of Custer's Death.

From the Rochester Democrat.

The case of Sebastian Beck, whose career among the Sioux Indians was noted in this journal, has been fully investigated at the County Poor Office by Overseer-DeJongel. During the investigation of his wanderings, the old man gave a reporter from this journal a clearer insight into the battle of the "Little Big Horn" than he before had. Beck, who had been a captive among the Sioux for eight years, participated in the battle. He recounted the details of the murderous charge upon Custer, in his broken English, in a manner that was interesting even to those who were familiar with the slaughter of the gallant General and his band. He said that upon the night of the charge Sitting Bull expected Custer, and had massed all his forces and had a band of 3,000 warriors, of which he was one. The plan of their battle was as follows: The Indians fenced in a large corral with saplings, and within built fires. Upon the saplings they hung their blankets, and within they fixed bundles of wood to represent themselves as seated about the fires. They then went into the mountains surrounding the spot and waited until Custer and his company should be attracted to the trap they had devised. They were successful, for the General saw the light, reconnoitered, and thought his chance had come. He opened fire upon the Indians. This was the signal. With one fell swoop 3,000 painted devils rushed down upon him from the mountain sides in a moment the little band of 300 men were surrounded, and the unequal battle was commenced. Beck said that Custer showed no fear, but rushed in the fight with eyes and saber flashing, and never raised it but he left upon some redskins' face his bloody and ragged trade-mark, "X" which so many of his victims in the late war knew so well. One day one of his men fell around him, and at last he stood alone among them battling with his trusty saber in his remaining right hand. But at last he fell, pierced by seven shots. Beck said that his light was terrible in its destructiveness. Fourteen of those Indians who entered the fray paid for their lives, and their cold copper hued faces lay turned to the sun the next day, with those of the 300 brave soldiers who followed the brave Custer in his last fight. This is the story of an old captive of the Sioux, who claims that he was there and saw that intrepid officer die. His last words were: "I am alone; I have done my best; the boys are all gone, and I will go with them."

DECLINE OF MAN.

Nervous weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence Sexual Debility, cured by Wells' Health Renewer. \$1, at Druggists. Depot, Prentice & Evenson, Janesville.

DO NOT DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. per box.

Millions at the Mint.

Over \$5,000,000 in broad, salmon-colored bars or bricks of gold, occasionally darkly tinged with copper-like coating, arrived at the United States Mint. They came in 100 wooden boxes, about two feet square and a foot deep. An express-wagon, with several custodians, carried them, and they were rolled and dumped into the weighing room like so much lead. To the men in the mint the daily handling of fabulous sums of the precious metals begets an indifference that puts it on a par with the commonest merchandise. Not an ounce, however, is free from the closest scrutiny while within these walls. Although a man may walk in from the street and stand at a step before the open door of the weighing-room vault, where \$30,000,000 is stored with but a single official in sight, it would need but the slightest alarm to have a score of men with loaded weapons in their hands standing on the spot. Unlike foreign mints, no display of armed protection is made, but the precaution is nevertheless complete. The large consignment yesterday came from the Assayer's office in New York. Each box contains a "melt," or, in other words, the entire refined contents of a crucible, each varying in quantity, and every brick was numbered. The men who do the heavy work opened the boxes, took off the paper wrappings, and piled the bricks upon the scales. Then the clerk weighed them and carried the bricks into the vault. The entire weight was 266,960.78 ounces Troy, or over eleven tons. The actual net weight valuation was \$51,104,466.31. If any one could count \$30 every minute, and keep it up without stopping, it would take within a fraction of four months to count this amount in coin. In the mint all the counting is done by weight and measure. Piles of various kinds of coin are measured, and, if they are of the requisite number of inches each way, and the weight corresponds, the money is set down far more accurately than if the money had been counted by the deffest fingers.—Philadelphia Times.

Furniture.

Britton & Kimball.

Next door to Postoffice.

REFRIGERATORS,

Children's

Carriages,

HAMMOCKS.

Iron and Terra

Cotta Vases.

UNDERTAKERS,

Established - 1855.

THE

IMPERISHABLE

PERFUME.

Murray & Lanman's

FLORIDA WATER,

Best for TOILET, BATH

and HANDKERCHIEF.

April 28th - June 1st 1882

Special Offer

AT

J. H. SCOTFORD'S

Art Studio,

33 West Milwaukee Street.

TO INTRODUCE

The Fine Quality of Our Work

WE WILL UNTIL JUNE 1,

1882, MAKE

One-Half Dozen Card and One

Half Cabinet Photographs

for \$1.00

One Dozen Cards and 3 Cabinet

Photographs for \$1.

In our years of experience we have found that uniformly good work was our best advertisement, and this we will give you every time, at a low price.

\$75. 1882.

\$500 REWARD.

Stillman's Elixir of Life.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW GOODS,

Splendid Goods,
An Immense Stock

OF

GOODS!

J. M. Bostwick

& Son

Have received direct from New York, one of the Largest Stocks of Dry Goods ever put upon the Janesville Market. It is extensive in variety, Large in Quantity, and Fresh and Choice in Quality.

The Prices are among the Attractions at this store, and Challenge the attention of Buyers. The

Dress Goods

Department comprises the most desirable novelties in texture, color and design. Exceeding in variety any display heretofore made in this city.

Purchasers of Dress Goods, will find this the most favorable opportunity of the season.

In the general line of Dry Goods the stock offered by

J. M. BOSTWICK & SON

is one of the Completest ever Exhibited in Janesville. It has been selected with the greatest care by the Senior member of the firm in the markets of New York, and comprises one of the Choicest assortments ever offered to the public and the prices command attention and defy competition.

CARPETS.

NEW

SPRING PATTERNS

Are now more numerous than ever before, and handsomer than in any previous year.

In Selling all Goods J. M. BOSTWICK & SON, will be the

"Leaders of Popular Prices."

MOTHERS!

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

If the Boys are in need of any coats, pants vests, or hats, do not for a day postpone your trip to the

Only One Price

Store in the County!

Our trade in this line being so much larger this Spring than ever before, necessitated the

PURCHASE

OF

ANOTHER STOCK.

And we want you all to come in and see five times the assortment to be found at any other store in the city, and if the prices are not right you will certainly be posted on the new styles.

M. G. Smith & Son,

Here we are to the Front Again

ALL HANDS ON DECK!

And ready to serve Our Old and All the New Customers that favor us with a call. If you don't believe it come in and we will show you the improvements that have been made in our

Custom Department.

and a choice line of suitings as you ever looked at in this city and in the READY MADE you all know that we have as good, and sometimes a little better stock

Than You Can Find in the State.

Boys' suits from 4 to 10 years, school, youth and men's suits in in great variety. Spring Overcoats from a \$5 coat to a silk lined Carrs Melton. Come in

FOOTE & WILCOX.

AT LAST!

Hot weather has set in and the time to

Throw Aside Your Winter Clothing

Has come. Now if the dear people of Rock County will consult their own interest and comfort they will

Call on Fred Sonneborn

THE STAR CLOTHIER FOR THEIR

Summer Outfit

Prices always the lowest and goods A No. 1.

P. S.—If you want a SUIT MADE TO ORDER we are the boys to do it. Please give me a call.

FRED SONNEBORN, THE STAR CLOTHIER.

